

PEACE NEWS

FOR NON-VIOLENCE AND UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT

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SIXPENCE

US Air Express
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Two stock Hollywood characters—the girl spy and the patriot who unmasks her—appear now in Columbia Pictures' "I Aim at the Stars," the story of missile-man Von Braun.

SCIENTISTS GATHER IN MOSCOW

Pugwash international conference on arms control

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

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continued existence is in doubt. . . We have to learn to think in a new way.



MISSILES ON YOUR SCREEN



MISSILES ON YOUR SCREEN

by Christopher Farley

"I Aim at the Stars." Columbia Pictures. Leicester Square Theatre, London.

THE film legend of Wernher Von Braun, the German rocket ace, opened in London yesterday (Thursday). His story deserves a wide audience, but the film is so poorly conceived that it never gets off the launching pad.

Von Braun is depicted as obsessed by space flight from his youth. He is getting on well with his experiments when the Nazis take over. Their interest in the destructive potentialities of his rocket work eventually leads to the Government's financial assistance.

Von Braun has to join the Nazi Party and is offered a place in the S.S. The implications of his work at Peenemünde do occur to him, but space research is still his real interest. In any case, "the enemy's bombs are killing our women and children too."

By 1944 his V2 rockets on London are very nearly a great military success. But with the invasion of Europe he decides next year to surrender to the Americans, and instead of being tried as a war criminal becomes the US missile genius who puts the first American satellite into orbit. ("If everyone who works in a munition factory is a war criminal, I am," he explains).

With first the Korean War and then the Soviet space breakthrough to encourage them, the US Government gives him the VIP treatment as thoroughly as the Nazis.

All this is quite promising as a story. But if you like everything to be black and white, if every conversation has to be a string of self-evident truths, if each situation has to be overdrawn to the point of absurdity, if the characters have to be Hollywood-produced stock types, and if the audience is meant to have no sensitivity or intelligence, then this is a first-rate film.

Call-up ends

THIS seems a most appropriate opportunity to express the admiration and respect of members of the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors for all those who have in one way or another suffered because of their adherence to conscience," says a statement issued by the Board after the ending of the call-up was announced last week.

"Though some refused to register at all, over 76,000 have registered as conscientious objectors since 1939 and they have earned the respect alike of those who supported them and those who disagreed with their views. The example of each generation of COs has been an encouragement to those who succeeded them.

"We can be thankful for the uncrushable example of the 16,000 or so COs of the 1914-1919 war, as well as to the many more who stood firm both in war and peace since 1939; we look in expectation to those in other lands who will place conscience paramount against all adversity, and remember the 91 who will be in prison this Christmas for conscience' sake."

There will be many thousands of British conscientious objectors who will want to join with Peace News in thanking the present and past officers of the Board for their outstanding work in safeguarding the rights of objectors, advising them and assisting in their welfare at every stage.—Ed. P.N.

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The subject of both conferences will be "Disarmament and World Security." This will be discussed under two headings: problems of disarmament and arms control, and the role of scientists in the creation of a stable and peaceful world.

About 65 eminent scientists from a dozen countries will take part in the Moscow Conference; the two largest groups will be from the USA and the USSR.

During their stay in Moscow (from November 27 to December 4) the participants will be the guests of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The proceedings of the conference will as usual be private, but a statement will be issued at the end.

The Pugwash Movement consists of conferences in which scientists from many nations come together periodically, without direct government control, representing nobody, and solely as individuals, to consider the role of the scientist in contemporary life and to discuss means whereby science can be devoted to constructive purposes and not to destructive ones.

It has three general aims:

- to act as a channel of communication between scientists all over the world about the social consequences of the advance of science;
- to inform governments from time to time of those means of lessening the risk of war, and of increasing the benefits to mankind of science, which it agrees are possible;
- to educate public opinion on the same matters.

The Pugwash movement took its immediate origin from a declaration issued in July, 1955, by Bertrand Russell, which was signed by Albert Einstein and nine other scientists, among whom were seven Nobel Prize winners.

This declaration said in part:

"We are speaking on this occasion not as members of this or that nation, continent or creed, but as human beings, members of the species Man, whose

continued existence is in doubt. . . . We have to learn to think in a new way.

"We have to learn to ask ourselves, not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps; the question we have to ask ourselves is: what steps can be taken to prevent a military contest of which the issue must be disastrous to all parties? . . . We appeal, as human beings, to human beings: remember your humanity and forget the rest. . . ."

The first International Conference of Scientists took place at Pugwash, Canada, in July, 1957. Since then conferences have been held at Lac Beauport, Canada (April, 1958), Kitzbühel, Austria (September, 1958), Baden bei Wein, Austria (June-July, 1959) and Pugwash (August, 1959).

A further conference is projected on science and the problems of under-developed countries, to be held, it is hoped, in India. In the late summer of 1961 a large conference is to be held in London attended by some hundreds of scientists, at which the movement will assess its achievements, establish its constitution, and set itself on a more permanent basis.

PRISONERS FOR PEACE

The names and addresses of war resisters in prison at Christmas page six

U.S.S.R.

American trade union leader Sidney Lens writes after his recent visit page seven

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MEETINGS

MEETING ROOMS AVAILABLE at Peace News offices, seat 10-40, very reasonable charges, refreshment facilities, piano. Apply The Warden, 5 Caledonian Rd., King's Cross, London, N.1.

THE CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER: Saturday evening 7.45 p.m., rally for British-Soviet friendship, Dean of Canterbury (Chair), Soviet Ambassador, Lord Chorley, John Baird, MP, Wm. Yates, MP, Hon. Lady Burrell, John Gollan, with British and Soviet artists: Nadezhda Kazantseva, Constance Shacklock and Jas. Reavey (Accordion). Tickets at door from 7 p.m., 2s. 6d. and 1s.

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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL. Clause 83 of the International Sanitary Regulations allows objectors to vaccination to enter other countries without vaccination certificates. Further information from National Anti-Vaccination League, 2nd Floor, 26/28 Warwick Way, London, S.W.1.

MEET INTERESTING PEOPLE through informal hospitality of the Marriage Club. Both London and country members invited. Mrs. Prue White, 14, Parliament Hill, London, N.W.3.

The British vote at UN: a shocking record

By Fenner Brockway, MP

Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom



ONE of the most depressing facts about our time is the scant attention which the public pays to events at the United Nations. In Britain the popular press rarely reports its discussions and decisions. Even our more serious papers do not give anything like an adequate picture.

And yet the United Nations, not only by its constitution but by its proceedings, more faithfully mirrors the mind and state of the world than any other institution.

The gathered representatives of the sovereign nations (with a disastrous exception) determine actions or inactions which may mean peace or war and which affect the health, freedoms and happiness of millions. And our newspapers hardly take notice. Our public, little interested, is left ignorant.

I make this comment because I have been studying in some detail the votes of the British delegates during the present session of the General Assembly and its Councils and Committees. And I have been shocked.

In Britain our Government gives the impression that it is progressive about peace and national freedom. Mr. Macmillan is depicted as striving to build a bridge between America and the Communist world. Mr. Macleod is depicted as opening the door to African political advance.

The real test

There is a little truth in both these public images, more so in the case of Mr. Macleod than of Mr. Macmillan. But the real test comes at the United Nations. It is here that one has to "come clean" before the world. I regret to say it must be recorded that the British Government's features are woefully soiled. Let us look at them.

Britain long ago recognised the Government of the Chinese People's Republic. I have little doubt that our Tory Ministers, Prime Minister Macmillan, Foreign Minister, Lord Home, believe in their unexpressed minds that this Government should be in the United Nations.

But they authorise Britain's vote to the contrary. Despite the Afro-Asian vote on the side of China, the exclusion is to

angering the whole Arab world. Why do we avoid discussion?

Perhaps most serious is the Congo. This arises from two issues. The first is the report of Mr. Dayal, the Indian representative who is in charge of United Nations operations. Mr. Dayal states that Belgium is sending army officers, advisers and technical personnel to the Congo to assist military and political factions in violation of the resolution that all aid should be channelled through the United Nations. He says:

"Some Belgian nationals are believed to have been actively arming separatist Congolese forces and, in some cases, Belgian officers have directed and led such forces which, in certain areas, have been responsible for brutal and oppressive acts of violence."

The *Observer* of November 13 reports that "there is no doubt whatsoever" that the Belgian Government "has been building up Katanga as a base from which to challenge any Congolese central government."

At the time of independence there were 100 Belgian officers with the Katanga army; now there are more than 500. In addition, large-scale military aid has been supplied from Belgium to Mr. Tshombe, the Katanga leader who is defying the central government.

Belgian advisers are also co-operating with Colonel Mobutu who has used the army to suspend the elected Parliament. Mr. Dayal says that the "inexperienced young students" who under Colonel Mobutu have superseded the Government are "invariably accompanied by numerous Belgian advisers . . . more inclined to listen to their own mentors than to act in

co-operation with the United Nations."

On top of this hundreds of technical personnel in the pay of the Belgian Government have returned to key posts.

At the United Nations both America and Britain are condemning Mr. Dayal's report and are defending Belgium. Britain has also endangered the prospect of reconciliation between Mr. Kasavubu, the President, and Mr. Lumumba, the elected Prime Minister, by championing Mr. Kasavubu's claim solely to represent Congo at the United Nations, thus sabotaging the 15-nation Conciliation Commission which it was proposed to send to the Congo.

Ahead is the issue of Algeria. The Afro-Asian delegates will propose United Nations mediation. Britain's record so far does not give any confidence that her vote will be cast for peace talks and self-determination.

Two general comments. The first is that the British record at the United Nations will seriously influence the attitude of African, Asian and colonial peoples towards the West. Most of these peoples have so far been neutral between the West and Russia. The Afro-Asian delegates showed their independence by declining to endorse Mr. Khrushchev's attitude when the issue of the Congo first arose. But if Britain continues to act like this Africa and Asia will inevitably tend to act increasingly with the Communist delegates.

The second comment is this. The peoples of Africa, Asia and the colonies should not identify the British people with the Government's actions at the United Nations. We may not know much of what is happening; but we are not as bad as all that.

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DIARY

Friday, December 2

LONDON, S.W.1: 7 p.m. Denison Ho., "Which way for unilateralists," youth mtg. N. Kensington YCND.

MANCHESTER: 12 midnight to 6 a.m. Left Wing Coffee Ho., Brazenose St. All-night jazz session Tickets 5s. from Tib Lane or the Coffee Ho. Manchester University ND Society. All proceeds to

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LITERATURE

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But they authorise Britain's vote to the contrary. Despite the Afro-Asian vote on the side of China, the exclusion is to continue. The explanation of Britain's vote is subservience to America. It is time that the British delegate voted on the merits of the issue rather than from fear of offending Washington.

We have American missile bases on British land and in our waters. We have allowed American firms to buy up half our motor-car industry. But we are not yet an American colony. Can't we show some independence?

The British Government's record on colonies is equally disturbing. I described last week in *Peace News* how our delegate in the UN Trusteeship Council abstained on the motion requiring Portugal to report annually on conditions in its African and Indian possessions and how Britain has been conspiring to nominate Portugal to the Security Council.

South-West Africa

The British delegate on the Trusteeship Council abstained from voting also on the question whether South-West Africa should be debated—South-West Africa, which the Union Government has annexed and where it is cruelly applying its apartheid policies.

This is not a good portent of what the British Government's attitude will be when the issue not only of South-West Africa but South Africa itself comes to the General Assembly.

Consider another British vote. Nigeria sponsored a resolution against racial discrimination in colonial countries and in favour of political equality on the basis of universal suffrage. The motion was carried by 70 votes to 2. Britain was one of the two.

The British vote went against the inclusion of "the situation in Oman" on the agenda of the United Nations. Britain's military intervention in Oman is

central government. Belgian advisers are also co-operating with Colonel Mobutu who has used the army to suspend the elected Parliament. Mr. Dayal says that the "inexperienced young students" who under Colonel Mobutu have superseded the Government are "invariably accompanied by numerous Belgian advisers . . . more inclined to listen to their own mentors than to act in



Send notices to arrive first post Monday. Include Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Saturday, November 26

BIRMINGHAM: 3 p.m. Midland Institute. Peace News Forum, "Peace or Polarisation?" Vera Brittain, J. Allen Skinner, Christopher Farley. Chair: Dr. Peter Gittins.

HORNCHURCH, Essex: 2 p.m. First banner parade from Whitehart Hotel. Second parade 3.30 p.m. from Uppminster Stn. to publicise public mtg. at Holy Cross Church Hall, Park Lane, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Canon L. J. Collins, Mrs. D. Collins, D. Martin Dakin, Campbell Matthews on Thur., Dec. 1. Hornchurch and Dist. Way to Peace Gp.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7 p.m. Argyle School, Tonbridge St. Folk Dance, Caller: Ruth Sharp. IVS London Gp.

LONDON, W.C.1: 2.30 p.m. Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. IVS London Gp. stall at the International Fair. All gifts welcome to help raise funds for IVS.

SHEFFIELD: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Hartshead. Christmas Fayre. PPU.

Sunday, November 27

LONDON, N.1: 3.30 p.m. Peace News, 5 Caledonian Rd., King's Cross. Universal Religion-Pacifist Fellowship. Rev. G. P. T. Paget King, The Coming Commonwealth.

LONDON, S.W.1: 2.15 p.m. poster parade, Piccadilly (behind Swan and Edgar). Westminster CND.

ROCHDALE, LANCs: 8 p.m. Pioneers' Hall, Hanging Rd., St. Mary's Gate. Public meeting. Dr. J. H. Hartshorne. Film: "Deadly the Harvest"—CND.

URMSTON, LANCs: 2.15 p.m. Film Show: "Children of Hiroshima." Empire Cinema, Higher Rd. Adm. 1s.

Monday, November 28

LONDON, S.W.1: 7.30 p.m. Church Ho., Westminster (ent. Gt. Smith St.). Christian Action AGM. Public lecture by Alan Paton. Tickets (reserved 2s. 6d., unreserved 1s.) from Christian Action, 2 Amen Ct., E.C.4. CITY 6869.

Tuesday, November 29

BRADFORD: 7.30 p.m. Friends Meeting Hse., Melbourne Pl. Stuart Morris, The Significance of the Peace Pledge. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 6.30 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St. All PPU members welcome. London Area PPU.

Wednesday, November 30

MANCHESTER (NORTH): 7.30 p.m. Public mtg. "Christians and Nuclear Power." Dr. J. J. Vincent. CND.

Thursday, December 1

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd., Leytonstone. John Punshon, "Christian Humanism." PPU.

LONDON, W.8: 8 p.m. 18 Campden Grove, London Region CND Study Grp. IV Non-Violent Defence. Admission 1s. "Resistance to the Nazis in USSR—weaknesses of totalitarianism": Pat Arrowsmith.

PONTEFRAC, YORKS: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Southgate, public mtg.: Stuart Morris speaking. PPU.

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MANCHESTER: 12 midnight to 6 a.m. Left Wing Coffee Ho., Brazenose St. All-night jazz session Tickets 5s. from Tib Lane or the Coffee Ho. Manchester University ND Society. All proceeds to CND and CUCand.

Saturday, December 3

BOURNEMOUTH: 2.30 p.m. Friends Ho., Avenue Rd., film show and social. SoF and CND. **LEEDS:** 2.45 p.m. Church Ho., Albion Pl., Fellowship Party Northern Conference. Policy discussion, all welcome.

LONDON, N.1: 3 p.m. Claremont Central Mission, Pentonville Rd., Angel, Islington., Christmas Fair and Social. Opener Vera Brittain.

LONDON, N.1: 3 p.m., in conjunction with above, bazaar, art exhibition, talks by Dora Russell, Anthony Bates, etc. Universal-Religion Pacifist Fellowship.

LONDON, W.C.1: 10.30 a.m. assemble Dick Sheppard Ho., Endsleigh St., "Prisoners for Peace Day," poster parade to Russell Sq. 11 a.m. PPU.

UPMINSTER, Essex: 2.30 p.m. Cong.Ch. Hall, Christmas Fair. Hornchurch and Dist. Way to Peace Gp.

Sunday, December 4

CARSHALTON BEECHES: 3 p.m. 17 Hill Rd., Dorothy Vickers: "Impressions of Kenya." Surrey PPU.

Monday, December 5

ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA: 7 p.m. 71 Norman Rd., to meet our new chairman, Mary Wray, followed by discussion: "Our Group Past, Present and Future." PPU.

Tuesday, December 6

SHEFFIELD: 7.30 p.m. 360 Crookesmoor Rd. Non-Violence Discussion Group No. 3. Sheffield PPU.

Thursday, December 8

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Meeting Hse., Bush Rd., Leytonstone, Kurt Woerner: "My Impression of England and the English." PPU.

LONDON, N.W.3: 8 p.m. Hampstead Town Hall, "Nuclear Disarmament—The Flowing Tide": Pamela Frankau, Stuart Hall, P.M.T. Sheldon-Williams, Sydney Silverman. Adm. free. Hampstead CND.

LONDON, W.8: 8 p.m. 18 Campden Grove, London Region CND Non-Violent Study Grp.: "Communism and Fascism Compared." Arnold Barfield.

Every week!

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LONDON, W.11: Golborne Rd., off Portobello Market, north end. Peace Bookstall in Market. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Helpers for two-hour shifts are needed. Apply to the Secretary, BAY 2086, or Organiser, FLA 7906, Porchester PPU.

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LONDON: 72 Oakley Sq., N.W.1. Week-end work camps take place whenever possible. Phone EUS 3195. Work for needy sections of the community. IVS.

THURSDAYS

LONDON, E.11: 3 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. (near Green Man), E.10 and E.11 Group PPU.

New political society formed

A NEW political society has been recently formed at Oxford—a branch of Common Wealth. Under students Brian Bridge (Kebble College) and Roger Watkins (St. John's), and with the well-known Indian don, Raghavan Iyer, of St. Antony's, as their Senior Member, the group is meeting regularly to discuss and arouse students' interest in the problems of decentralisation and industrial democracy.

Its members are especially keen to think about workers' control as the answer to the many problems and dangers of the "managerial revolution." Supporters of CW are also active in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament which CW officially endorses and in the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

The setting up of this group at Oxford is an unusual addition to the range of political activity within the university as it is concerned with topics neglected by the official leadership of the three major parties.

Briefly

Five members of the Peace Pledge Union (Yorkshire area) staged a demonstration at Stockport against a civic reception accorded recently to the Cheshire Regiment on its return from the Middle East. The demonstrators picketed with banners in front of the local town hall where the reception was being held and drew much public attention.

★

Fifteen thousand Londoners are to be resettled in a new satellite town at Aldermaston, according to a recent report in the *Evening Standard*.

AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS

I HAVE been speaking at meetings in the West Country, including some of the places which have not yet recovered from the recent flooding and particularly Exmouth. Much is being said about the need of compensating the victims and making provisions against the possibility of future disasters. Though much can be done to guard against natural disasters, like earth-



SOLDIER'S CONSCIENCE SPEAKS OUT

A GRENADIER guardsman appeared before the Conscientious Objectors' Tribunal in London on November 7.

Sitting in its advisory capacity the Tribunal heard John Whiteley declare that the offences for which he is serving a court-martial sentence of six months' imprisonment in Wormwood Scrubs had been committed by reason of his conscientiously objecting to further service in the armed forces.

A native of Warrington, he had been called up into the Grenadier Guards in January this year. Coming off his preliminary four months' basic training to the battalion itself where, as he said, "there was not so much to do" and more time to think, reflection on the nature of the training led him to the conclusion that preparation for war and being trained to kill were inconsistent with the life and teaching of Jesus Christ, and to the point where he "could not do much else than refuse to serve."

Appearing as witness on behalf of Guardsman Whiteley, the secretary of the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends (Quakers), Eric Tucker, compared Whiteley's change of conviction—which appeared not to be attributable to any outside influence—in a mild degree to the conversion of St. Paul. It was only after he had been arrested for his refusal to obey orders that he had written to a friend in Warrington asking him to break the news to his parents. This friend had asked the Friends Peace Committee to make enquiries and help this young man.

Eric Tucker had been allowed to see

CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID

THE African Women's Anti-pass Committee in South Africa issued a memorandum recently to the Native Commissioner in Durban on the extension of passes to women as from December 1.

John Whiteley frequently in the guardroom at Wellington Barracks and subsequently in Wormwood Scrubs prison, and he was consequently the only person with whom John Whiteley had discussed his views in any detail.

After bringing to John Whiteley's attention books on both sides, and hearing his views which he had expressed simply and very clearly, Eric Tucker was convinced of Guardsman Whiteley's integrity and sincerity, and that he was prepared to go through with his conscientious objection whatever it should cost him.

FOOTNOTE: The Tribunal in these cases does not make any order but it is understood that advice has been tendered to the War Office that the Tribunal is satisfied that Guardsman Whiteley committed the offence on grounds of conscience. On Nov. 11 John Whiteley was released from prison and discharged from the forces.

HOMAGE to TOLSTOY



By Sybil Morrison

GOOD WILL MISSILES

The US Navy's first Polaris submarine, the nuclear-powered *George Washington* . . . has a destructive force equal to that of all the bombs dropped during the last war. . . Her Commander said: "We shall be on a mission of good will for all who want good will and a mission of absolute destruction for all who want that."—The *Daily Telegraph*, November 16.

I HAVE recently spent a lot of my space in this column inveighing against the misuse of words, and in consequence have difficulty in finding suitable words to express the amazement and dismay that many must feel at this extraordinary conception of the words "good will."

President Eisenhower hailed this "mission" as "a new technique in deterring war"; he declared that 45 of these ships roving about and hidden under the seas would "make suicidal any attempt by an aggressor to attack the free world by surprise." So this is what the mission of good will means! It means sinister ships lurking beneath the waves, equipped with every means of causing racial suicide, and navigated by men who think of these weapons as means by which good will can be engendered.

It may be true that an aggressor might be temporarily deterred, but probably only until he has got the same weapons himself, or something worse; an aggressor is someone who is disposed to be aggressive and to pick a quarrel, and the means of recognising such a person would, undoubtedly, be the weapons which he carried. The so-called "free world" has equipped itself with these weapons and expects others to look upon it as a gesture of good will. If Russia had launched such a "mission," accompanied by exactly the same words, there can be no doubt whatever that the Western world would have burst into accusations of hypocrisy and aggression.

★

The answer to the problems that confront Governments today will never be

mation, according to a recent report in the *Evening Standard*.

AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS

I HAVE been speaking at meetings in the West Country, including some of the places which have not yet recovered from the recent flooding and particularly Exmouth. Much is being said about the need of compensating the victims and making provisions against the possibility of future disasters. Though much can be done to guard against natural disasters, like earthquakes, floods and the like, they still remain risks which are in the field of so-called acts of God since they do not depend on human fallibility or decision.

In that they differ from war, which is not inevitable because it comes about by man's decision. Even the so-called war by accident depends upon some human decision.

We must not be content to leave the decision to governments or generals. The initial responsibility to outlaw war is ours, and the Peace Pledge Union calls upon each individual to make the choice and decide against war by signing the pledge to renounce it.

PPU Headquarters Fund is used to help to bring to the knowledge of others the existence of a fellowship of men and women who have taken the decision to renounce war. We have been much encouraged and greatly helped by a large anonymous donation which will bring our total within reach of the £1,000 for which I asked. But we have still to raise £250 by the end of the year.

I therefore make two requests. If you have not signed the pledge, please do so, or if you have, get another signature to the pledge this week. And in either case, please send your donation as an assertion that war is not inevitable and that you have renounced it.

STUART MORRIS,
General Secretary

Our aim for the year: £1,250.

Amount received to date: £1,009.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union, which are used for the work of the PPU, should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.



orders that he had written to a friend in Warrington asking him to break the news to his parents. This friend had asked the Friends Peace Committee to make enquiries and help this young man.

Eric Tucker had been allowed to see

CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID

THE African Women's Anti-pass Committee in South Africa issued a memorandum recently to the Native Commissioner in Durban on the extension of passes to women as from December 1.

The memorandum stated:

1. We fear that the lot of our husbands, fathers and sons will be ours also.
2. We fear to be arrested and gaoled because we cannot produce the pass book on demand.
3. We fear to be torn away from our families because of the pass.
4. We fear to be taken to work colonies because of the pass.
5. We fear to be manhandled and humiliated by the police and pass officers because of the pass.
6. Being the weaker sex we have grave fears that advantage will be taken of our position under the cloak of demanding the pass from us.

The Anti-pass Committee called upon the Native Commissioners of Durban to call a conference of all races in order to obtain a mandate for preventing the extension of the hated pass system to women. The Committee announced its intention of campaigning among all races in Durban for an end to the entire pass system.

Dag to visit South Africa

UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld announced recently that he hoped to be able to visit the Union of South Africa in January, in accordance with the mandate given him by the Security Council last April, when it requested him to consult with the Union Government regarding its racial policies.

Four earlier plans for him to visit South Africa have had to be cancelled because of the Congo crisis.



Leo Tolstoy, the Russian writer, war resister and libertarian, died 50 years ago this month. Tonight (Friday) four people who knew him will give their reminiscences on the BBC's Third Programme. The speakers will include his daughter, Miss Alexandra Tolstoy. Tolstoy died on November 20, 1910, by Russia's new style calendar (November 7, old style).

be temporarily deterred, but probably only until he has got the same weapons himself, or something worse; an aggressor is someone who is disposed to be aggressive and to pick a quarrel, and the means of recognising such a person would, undoubtedly, be the weapons which he carried. The so-called "free world" has equipped itself with these weapons and expects others to look upon it as a gesture of good will. If Russia had launched such a "mission," accompanied by exactly the same words, there can be no doubt whatever that the Western world would have burst into accusations of hypocrisy and aggression.

★

The answer to the problems that confront Governments today will never be found in the sinister gloom of the bomb-laden bowels of this monstrous ship. To suggest that such preparation for mass slaughter could possibly be a preparation for good will is not only to debase for ever the coinage of the words, but to blaspheme against good itself.

Clearly there is no answer to the present race in dreadful engines of total destruction other than a complete change of heart and policy; a change, in fact, from threats to reconciliation. If good will was represented, not by weapons of war, but by some means recognisable as conciliatory there would then be some hope that differences would be settled and difficulties overcome.

It is only possible to engender good will by the use of good will, in exactly the same way as fear and aggression are engendered by fear and aggression. The fear of a nuclear war is a genuine one, and particularly, it is to be assumed, among those statesmen who have the best reason for knowing the extent of the consequences, yet, in spite of that fear, which clearly holds back belligerent leaders from the ultimate declaration of war, the inability to discard the age-old habit of relying upon a show of strength, upon calling up the big battalions, and upon appealing to patriotism still persists.

It is nearing the season that has adopted the word "Goodwill" as its own, and in that field also it is apparent how much the word is debased. The Church that is willing for its prelates to bless the hideous instruments of retaliation and death is far removed from the New Testament conception of "on earth peace, good will toward men."

Never was a new approach more desperately needed, and if the Christian Church will not, or cannot give it, then the pacifist movement must give the lead. War is vicious, immoral and outmoded; when it is renounced and abandoned new ways to peace will be found, and good will prevail.

Michael Foot, MP, and the crisis on the Left

NEW POLITICS

by Christopher Farley

WE shall have to raise our voices this week to be heard above the jubilation on the Left. The Hon. Member for Ebbw Vale duly took the oath on Tuesday and was promptly whisked away to a Victory for Socialism celebration.

Michael Foot is back in Parliament—and with a far larger majority than most of the pundits expected. Not without cause is the Left rejoicing. A lifeless House of Commons and a spineless Opposition need every tonic they can get, and his sense of crusading could make important changes there. In recent years, moreover, he has shown in a few of his speeches and his more serious articles in *The Observer* something deeper: an awareness of the threats to democracy presented by both the military and the demand for Party conformity.

Most important, however, is the fact that he fought an election by presenting real issues and has been returned to Westminster on a policy of total repudiation of nuclear strategy. Since this has now come to denote the real division in British politics, his ability, experience and following had marked him out for leadership of the dissidents in the Commons long before he arrived.

Michael Foot's greatest opportunity in this respect will be in the next few months while he still has his Party's Conference

decision behind him on nuclear disarmament. How he fares in his new environment will reveal much of how the system works.

A time of celebration may not be the most suitable to put a spanner in the works, but you do not have to read *The Times* to know that all is not well on the Left. There is an unfinished debate on unilateralism which has to be taken to its conclusion, and we have still to see whether there is sufficient determination that it should be won.

The nomination of Harold Wilson for Parliamentary Party leader showed how many unilateralists were still looking for some sort of compromise formula on defence that would accommodate the Party's Right-wing. At the time several MPs explained that it was perfectly possible to have Party unity without loss of principle, though it is noteworthy that they never explained how this might happen.

Until this debate in the Labour Party is marked by some sort of conclusion it is idle to suppose there will be any new alignment in British politics. Nowhere, however, is time running out faster than in the Parliamentary Party.

The unilateralists there have their greatest opportunity ever. With the backing of their Party Conference they have as much authority and encouragement to press their

policy as they will ever have; and within ten months it is quite probable that the Party Conference will be back behind NATO with the unilateralists as the dissenting minority. What is going to happen in the Commons in these ten months?

There have been indications recently—in the debate on the last Defence White Paper and more recently over the Polaris base at Holy Loch—that MPs who do not accept the orthodox line on defence preparations have begun to assert their views more effectively. On both occasions they tabled motions or amendments setting out unmistakably their own approach, in the hope that it would be possible to vote for this and thus mark a real division.

The fact that on neither occasion was time found for their motions indicates the nature of the problem ahead: they will force the House to find time only if they organise themselves far more coherently as a grouping that has to be recognised.

If this is not done in the next few months the opportunity will quite probably not come again. The Right-wing will take good care that the situation is never allowed to get out of hand to the extent that it has this year, and discipline in the Parliamentary Party on defence matters will no doubt be much tougher.

It is a sad thought that the future of unilateralism in Britain now rests in the House of Commons, for this makes for authoritarian politics; but until the issue has been fought out there, there will be no major step forward. If, however, the MPs do not carry through this struggle, we may well see their freedom of action to do so removed for ever.

cent—did not vote at all. Then came Labour and Liberal with 73,000 and 62,000 votes respectively.

The clear lead of the non-voters is quite striking, but it is always ignored by the analysts, who are only interested in the Parties' percentages of the total poll. Even in Ebbw Vale, where there was a real issue, the non-voters were almost 25 per cent—and this was reckoned a comparatively low figure for a by-election.

Now there are obviously many reasons for not voting. It may be apathy, bad weather, poor candidates, poor policies or a rejection of the traditional machinery of democracy. The non-voters, however, are of vital significance to anyone campaigning to get Britain out of the power struggle.

This is a distinctive policy which asserts that, with or without the Bomb, in military terms one is defenceless against a Great Power. (Even A. J. P. Taylor, to judge from his recent silence, has at last woken up to this fact.) This sort of policy needs every single supporter it can muster, if only because one day, in an effort to avoid war, it might well allow foreign domination—and that would call for a united opposition along the lines Sir Stephen King-Hall has suggested.

At Ebbw Vale less than 10 per cent voted for multilateral disarmament, compared with over 66 per cent for unilateralism. There could be few more striking examples of the progress which the Campaign is making.

But one man in every four did not turn up at the polls. Of course, these could all have been convinced anarchists, or unilateralists who didn't care much for Michael Foot or the Labour Party, but it is quite as likely that they couldn't have cared

THIS IS YOUR WORLD

Nuclear weapons in Kenya?

THE Minister of Defence refused to state last week whether nuclear weapons and warheads are now being stocked at the military bases in Kenya.

At Question Time in the House of Com-

shopping just before Christmas could be serious.

According to *The Observer's* Cape Town correspondent, this is believed to have been the first organised attempt to defy restaurant apartheid since the Nationalists came to power 12 years ago.

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At Question Time in the House of Commons on November 16, John Stonehouse, MP, pointed out that the Minister was not denying a much-quoted report in the *Daily Express*.

Military cost doubled

BRITISH net military expenditure abroad has more than doubled in the last three years. It amounted to £62,000,000 in 1957, £130,000,000 in 1958, £133,000,000 in 1959 and £85,000,000 in the first half of 1960.

The earlier large increases were "almost wholly due to a reduction in military receipts, including U.S. defence aid, U.S. off-shore purchases, expenditure by the U.S. and Canadian forces in the United Kingdom and West German support contributions," said Sir Edward Boyle, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the House of Commons on November 17.

Sit-in at Cape Town

SIT-INS against colour discrimination spread to South Africa last Saturday with a demonstration by eight non-Whites in a Cape Town restaurant. They walked into a big department store in the main street and up to the first floor restaurant, brushing past the flustered White manageress and her assistant, who tried to stop them.

The eight sat at adjacent tables for half an hour after being refused service, and then left. They intend repeating the demonstration. All are members of the Liberal Party of South Africa. They were acting in their personal capacities, but the Party is now being asked to sponsor an official campaign against the social colour bar.

The restaurant was part of the biggest chain-store in South Africa. In Cape Town it has thousands of non-White customers for counter sales and a fall in non-White

shopping just before Christmas could be serious.

According to *The Observer's* Cape Town correspondent, this is believed to have been the first organised attempt to defy restaurant apartheid since the Nationalists came to power 12 years ago.

Last Saturday no strenuous White objections were made in the restaurant. Members of the store's security staff appeared but took no action. The Chief of the Security Branch of the police in Cape Town and two senior detectives arrived hastily but also took no action.

This means the boycott

THE South African citrus fruit industry has just ended its worst selling season in 28 years. A statement issued by the Citrus Board in Pretoria on Monday attributed this to overproduction and "consumer resistance," British United Press reported.

New shock for NATO

NATO has something new to worry about. The Danish elections have given the new anti-NATO party, the Socialist People's Party, 150,000 votes and 11 seats.

Even if the new party does not join the Socialists in a Government coalition, its strength is such that it must be represented on all parliamentary committees, including those which deal with foreign policy, armaments and secret NATO military matters.

The leader of the "People's Socialists" is Mr. Aksel Larsen, a veteran of the Communist party of Denmark. He was their first member of Parliament (since 1932) and was for many years the editor of their daily newspaper. He broke with the party after the events in Hungary, and there were some dramatic scenes at the party conference. He remained in Parliament as an Independent Socialist, opposing both the Government coalition (where the Socialists were the main party) and the Communists who had six seats.

care again. The Right-wing will take good care that the situation is never allowed to get out of hand to the extent that it has this year, and discipline in the Parliamentary Party on defence matters will no doubt be much tougher.

It is a sad thought that the future of unilateralism in Britain now rests in the House of Commons, for this makes for authoritarian politics; but until the issue has been fought out there, there will be no major step forward. If, however, the MPs do not carry through this struggle, we may well see their freedom of action to do so removed for ever.

Non-voters in the lead

BEFORE last week's by-elections at Ebbw Vale and elsewhere are forgotten, there is one important lesson for unilateralists which has naturally been overlooked by the professionals with the slide-rules.

In the seven contests the following approximate figures speak for themselves. The electorate totalled 375,000. Of these, 100,000—or only 27 per cent—voted Conservative. No less than 135,000—36 per

up to this fact. This sort of policy needs every single supporter it can muster, if only because one day, in an effort to avoid war, it might well allow foreign domination—and that would call for a united opposition along the lines Sir Stephen King-Hall has suggested.

At Ebbw Vale less than 10 per cent voted for multilateral disarmament, compared with over 66 per cent for unilateralism. There could be few more striking examples of the progress which the Campaign is making.

But one man in every four did not turn up at the polls. Of course, these could all have been convinced anarchists, or unilateralists who didn't care much for Michael Foot or the Labour Party, but it is quite as likely that they couldn't have cared less.

There is, consequently, no rest for rank-and-file Campaigners. The educational work in the country is still only beginning. There is also a great need for the development of policy. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is fortunately rapidly realising the need for a definition of foreign policy along the lines of positive neutralism implicit in withdrawal from Great-Power politics.

The Campaign is what Senator Kennedy would call "ready to move". But is the Parliamentary Labour Party? We shall shortly see.

by Bjoern Hallstroem

Mr. Larsen's party campaigned on an exclusively anti-NATO platform, demanding Danish neutrality in the cold war and total disarmament. Denmark would—in his view—be able to play a greater part in international politics as a disarmed and neutral country.

He supported actively the recent protest march from Horsens to Copenhagen against nuclear arms and American bases.

The result of the election was that the whole Communist Party was wiped out, while Mr. Larsen's party won eleven seats.



Mr. Larsen may have captured many of the former Communist voters, but most of them have apparently transferred their allegiance to the Socialist Party (which gained six seats—exactly the same number the Communists lost). The greater part of the electors who voted for Mr. Larsen were former Liberals who were dis-

appointed with their own party and its allegiance to NATO (the two Liberal parties lost together ten seats). He gained a great number of pacifist voters from other parties as well, the pacifists for the first time having a party of their own to vote for.

Mr. Larsen has, in comments in other countries, been described as a Titoist. His victory has been hailed in Belgrade more than in any other European capital. But he does not claim this title for himself. His election platform was—quite apart from his views on home politics—an entirely neutralist one. This gave him the support of more than ten per cent of the electorate.

After the election Mr. Larsen offered to join with the Socialists in forming a coalition government, even if it had to be a NATO Government for the time being. The Socialists declined, preferring to form a Government with what was left of the Liberals.

'No compromise'

THE Labour Party may once have been great in quantity but never in quality. It sacrificed all claim to respect when, in 1945, in violation of its Election pledges, it adopted the bi-partisan policy, a ruthless militarism fervently applauded by diehard Tories.

Let it never be forgotten that the slaughter of the children of Hiroshima was a Labour Party *cum* US Democratic Party achievement. Party leaders have never expressed regret for that crime but have attempted to justify it. Since that time Labour Party leaders have revealed their moral putrescence by persistently supporting preparations to repeat the crime of Hiroshima on a vastly greater scale.

The aim of the Wilson compromisers was the same as that pursued at the General Election, viz., to obtain office and the plums attached thereto by hook or by crook. In pursuance of that aim they hoped to cover over the cracks in the party with whitewash and sticking plaster.

A similar effort was unfortunately made by the Executive Committee of CND when, with barefaced duplicity, they gave their support to pro-bomb candidates of Parliament, a perfect example of double-think. Thus the cause of nuclear disarmament was subordinated to party interest, and the "socialist" benches of the House of Commons were stocked with a majority of bombers.

After 15 years of browbeating and suppression the Left-wingers have asserted their principles and are in sight of victory. It is for them to stand unshakably for the policy as approved by the National Conference.

There is not room for bombers and anti-bombers in the same party. The Gaitskellites and the compromisers ought to know their own place. Mr. Gaitskell has the support of the entire Tory press. In his speech of October 28, Mr. Macmillan gave Mr. Gaitskell his sympathy and what amounted to an invitation to join the Tory Party. Mr. Gaitskell and his supporters should accept it.—F. O'HANLON, St. Michael's, Hayling Rise, Worthing, Sussex.

Peace and the Parties

IT is a pity Ronald Mallone is so dogmatic in his assertion that "the logical place for pacifists is inside one of the two pacifist parties" (PN, November 4). One might equally accuse all the members of the Methodist Peace Fellowship of illogicality and say their place is in the Society

wing unions. Now Scarborough shows the situation has radically altered: the unions are moving Left over the Bomb and becoming unilateralist, whilst the local parties have moved Right. The real battle for a radical Labour foreign policy must now be in the local parties.

The fact that this is so must, I think, be attributed to many pacifists like myself having withdrawn from the battle there (often for the highest motives) and left the field clear for the so-called "Victory for Sanity" boys. This only increases our responsibility, now the unions are moving our way, to get back and ensure a unilateralist vote from the constituencies at the next Party conference, which will, without doubt, be the most important in the Party's history.

Perhaps one should add that Ron Mallone's strictures about pacifism and unilateral action over the Bomb are misplaced. Politically speaking, the *only* hope at present is a Labour Government committed to disengagement, withdrawal from NATO and a third-force association with the Afro-Asian countries.

Of course we have to advocate national pacifism as a corollary of our personal commitment, but it is the height of folly, and politically irresponsible, to pretend that, given a radical Labour Government, escapades like Suez would have been possible, and the avoidance of such escapades is essential if we are to keep away from the precipice. Work for peace in politics is as much the avoidance of the precipice as the advocacy of pacifism—a point many pacifists are apt to forget.—FRED S. MOORHOUSE, "White Barns," Puriton, Bridgwater, Somerset.

Jail for non-voter

BEFORE each election American news media carry on public service campaigns to "get out the vote." "It doesn't matter how you vote, but vote." A person who doesn't vote is depicted as a poor citizen.

The state of Iowa and I agree that I will not vote. I don't care to participate in the machinery of government. Governments do not give freedom, they only take it away. For its part, the state of Iowa says that I will not be allowed to vote, because I served a term in prison for not going to a war objector's camp.

After about 15 minutes a representative of the Rock Island County Sheriff's office told me to go with him. I went limp and was dragged into a nearby Sheriff's car. I was driven to the Rock Island county jail and lodged in a cell with a mattress on the floor.

In taking me into the jail the jailer and a Sheriff's officer ripped all the buttons off the front of my shirt, carried me part way by the handcuffs so that my left hand is still numb six days later (the handcuff cuts are healing nicely) and dragged me part way so that clothes above my belt went up around my neck and a couple of inches of skin rubbed off on the concrete. That place is still raw. All this was accompanied by imprecations directed at me for being a "Communist." After about an hour they told me I could go.

On October 28 I went to the Davenport airport to greet the other presidential candidate, Vice-President Nixon, with a slightly toned down sign, "Why vote? Can you trust Nixon or Kennedy with The Bomb?" Probably because of different circumstances there was less antagonism from this crowd, and I was the centre of a friendly discussion with college students when I was again dragged away.

This time it was a Scott County Iowa Deputy Sheriff and a Highway Patrolman. I shouted to the crowd that I would be taken to the jail and beaten up. That shout may have saved me from that fate, for they stopped dragging me and the Deputy attempted to get me to agree to let him take the sign.

I did not get the Communist accusations from the Deputy Sheriff, for he knew who I was and that I was a pacifist before he accosted me. I live about 60 miles from there, so he must have got some information on me from Rock Island, or, more probably, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation identified me for him.

After strong objections by some college students to the denial of free speech, the Deputy Sheriff walked off with my sign.—WALTER GORMLY, 412 North Third Street West, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, USA.

Walter Gormly will appear in court next Monday, Nov. 28, for tax refusal.—Ed.

Trade union block vote

Peace News promised last week to com-

vote at Labour Party Conferences had generally a great deal less relationship to the ascertained views of trade union members than had the votes cast at Scarborough on the subject of nuclear arms. In most of the larger trade unions the question of policy on nuclear arms has been voted upon at their conferences. On most political issues dealt with at Labour Party Conferences there has been no such consultation of the representatives of the trade union branches at the trade union conferences. In this sense the Scarborough decisions were a good deal nearer to democratic practice than anything we have seen for many a long year.—Ed.

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HOUSMANS PEACE DIARY for 1961

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The matter does not resolve itself anywhere near as easily for most of us as it seems to do for Ron Mallone. I write that with some feeling, having resigned from the Labour Party in 1955 over the H-bomb. Recently I rejoined the Party, and idiotic though it may appear to Ron Mallone, this was partly on account of the weak support of the constituency parties at Scarborough for unilateralism—the very thing he holds should drive us into the Fellowship or Christian Parties.

When I resigned in 1955 it was partly because I felt the overwhelmingly Left-wing constituency parties were perpetually destined to play second fiddle to the Right-

MOORHOUSE, "White Barns," Puriton, Bridgwater, Somerset.

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The state of Iowa and I agree that I will not vote. I don't care to participate in the machinery of government. Governments do not give freedom, they only take it away. For its part, the state of Iowa says that I will not be allowed to vote, because I served a term in prison for not going to a war objector's camp.

I have found that to advocate that others not vote is fraught with difficulties. I joined the early arrivals at the Moline airport on October 24 who wore Kennedy hats, buttons, signs, etc., in support of presidential candidate John Kennedy, who was to arrive later. I carried a sign, "Don't vote! Can you trust Kennedy or Nixon with The Bomb?"

A number of people wanted to know if I were a Communist, and a couple wanted to know if I was Castro, the bearded revolutionary of Cuba. (I am clean shaven). They seemed to object to the "Don't vote" statement rather than to my question about the qualifications of the presidential candidates.

I did not get the Communist accusations from the Deputy Sheriff, for he knew who I was and that I was a pacifist before he accosted me. I live about 60 miles from there, so he must have got some information on me from Rock Island, or, more probably, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation identified me for him.

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Trade union block vote

Peace News promised last week to comment on Mr. Todd's further letter on the trade union block vote.

We do not propose to follow him in his arithmetical calculations, which have little bearing on the method of voting at a Labour Party Conference, and in any case detract attention from the main point we were seeking to make in the article out of which this correspondence rose; we are still less inclined to enter into a discussion on the doctrines of Burke.

We made it clear when we were first writing on this subject that we regard the block vote as an exceedingly unsatisfactory instrument for registering decisions democratically.

Our main point was that the trade union

support or sanction another"
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Prisoners for Peace Day

Remember the victims

THIS year Peace News publishes once again the names and addresses of men who will be in prison at Christmastime because of their stand against war and war preparation.

Readers may send Christmas and New Year cards to the names and addresses below (note the special regulation under the heading France). In no case should any message, apart from the sender's name and address, be included with the card.

Failure to adhere closely to this rule can result in non-delivery of the card, or more seriously, the withholding of other correspondence from close relatives.

The postage rate for cards sent in unsealed envelopes from Britain to any part of the world is 2d. Printed rate airmail to USA is 8d. American readers: to Europe, 15 cents for ½ oz. by air; 8 cents for 1 oz. by surface mail. American inland : 5 cents air, 3 cents surface.

This list of names has been compiled by the War Resisters' International which through its sections and international headquarters looks after the welfare of prisoners all over the world.

They have told Peace News that readers receiving any of their cards back may take it that the prisoners have been moved to other prisons or have been released. Alternatively, some prisons have been known to prevent COs from receiving greetings.

December 1 is being widely observed as "Prisoners for Peace Day" and made the occasion for demonstrations and meetings at which cards are signed and posted to prisoners.

In London there will be a reunion of men and women on December 1 who over the years have served prison sentences as a result of their resistance to war and war participation, and on Saturday, December 3, a poster march through the West End calling for support for all who are in prison for their stand against war. Organised by the Peace Pledge Union, the march will leave Russell Square at 11 a.m.

DENMARK

Laurids Larsen, Postbox 1, Nr. Snede.

The addresses of two alternative service camps to which collective greetings may be sent are as follows:

Tillidsmændene, Gribskovlejren, Maarum St., Denmark.

Tillidsmændene, Kompedallejren, Engesvang St., Denmark.

FRANCE

The prison authorities will now only allow CO's to receive letters in sealed envelopes (6d.)—only a greeting and the name and address of the sender. This does not apply to any other country.

Robert Beugin, Abbaye de Tanquant, Fontevault (Maine et Loire), France.

Jean Postuszny, Abbaye de Tanquant, Fontevault (Maine et Loire), France.

Richard Przybylski, Prison des Baumettes, Marseille (B.A.R.), France.

Jean-Claude François, Prison de Lisieux (Calvados), France.

Michel Terray, Prison du Cambout, Metz (Moselle), France.

Monsieur Cherau, Fort du Hâ, Bordeaux (Gironde), France.

Serge Magnien, Cte.21.177, CNO, Cellule 27, Prison de Fresnes (Seine), France.

René Val, Prison de Fresnes (Seine), France.

Claude Voisin, Prison de Tulle, Corrèze, France.

Jean Vendart, Prison de Ney, Toul (M. et M.), France.

René Boyer, Prison d'Amiens (Somme), France.

Etienne Boulanger, Camp d'Ecrouves, Toul (M. et M.), France.

Jacques Alexandre, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.

Jean Dauvergne, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.



Missile base demonstration at Omaha, Nebraska. Three of the participants who pleaded not guilty to the charge—re-entry to the base—were given the maximum sentence of six months imprisonment. The verdict was upheld on an appeal and their sentences commenced on October 24.

Michel Guittard, 39 rue des Peupliers, Paris 13e, France.

Christian Labitte, 4 rue d'Alsace, Pontarlier (Doubs), France.

Marcel Cochard, 62 rue des Minimes, Montmille sur Saône (A.M.), France.

Henri Cheyrouse, 47 rue Ganneron, Paris 18e, France.

Francois Chanecka, 23 rue Surcon, Bordeaux (Gironde), France.

Regis Kesteloot, 89 rue Pierre de Roubaix (Nord), France.

Jean-Michel Cochard, Chemin de la Musse, Plessis-Cellier, Chatenay-Nantes (Loire Atlantique), France.

Paul Soulian, 21 rue de Fresse, Fontainebleau (S. et M.), France.

Claude Neveu, 46 rue de Lys, Pont de Nieppe (Nord), France.

Lucien Latini, Bt. HLM rue Commandant Braine, Cantelonne-Villerupt, France.

Antone Orengo, 6 route de Castelan, Menton (A.M.), France.

Alban Liechti, 29 rue Rousselet, Paris 7e, France.

Charles Phul, 52 Avenue du Docteur, Jean-Saintes (C.M.), France.

Christian Berleux, 23 rue de la Renaissance, Soissons (Aisne), France.

Jean Filon, 27 Avenue de la Concorde, Sevran (S.O.), France.

André Vidal, 101 rue Douaumont, Mericourt, Pas de Calais, France.

Guido Miliani, Mancieulles, (M. et M.), France.

NORWAY

Two addresses of alternative service camps to which collective greetings may be sent are as follows:

Sivilarbeiderne, Den sivile arbeidstjeneste, Mysen, Norway.

Sivilarbeiderne, Hustad Leir, Farstad, Norway.

USA

Robert E. McGrath, Federal Correctional Inst., Sandstone, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Hiram Holdridge, Jr., Federal Correctional Inst., Sandstone, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Larry Shumm*, Federal Correctional Inst., Sandstone, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Neil Haworth*, Federal Correctional Inst., Sandstone, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Hubert Dexine Sprinkle, 620B, Forest Street, Greensboro, N.C., U.S.A.

Levi L. Hershberger, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

David W. Miller, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Daniel N. Swartzentruber, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Eli J. Miller, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Benjamin C. Yoder, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

*Omaha Action rocket base demonstrators

PRISONERS FOR PEACE DAY

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 St., Denmark.
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 St., Denmark.

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Jean Posluszy, Abbaye de Tanquant, Fontevault (Maine et Loire), France.
Joseph Fioravanzo, Abbaye de Tanquant, Fontevault (Maine et Loire), France.
Dominique Rezer, Abbaye de Tanquant, Fontevault (Maine et Loire), France.
Jean Biglione, Abbaye de Tanquant, Fontevault (Maine et Loire), France.
Roger Ducroux, Abbaye de Tanquant, Fontevault (Maine et Loire), France.
Pierre Perron, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
Jean-Bernard Moreau, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
Marcel Filon, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
René Huyh, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
René Nazon, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
Marc Seignobos, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
Leonard Felker, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
Georges Jourdan, L'Etape, domaine de la Trevarresse, Rognes (B.d.R.), France.
Robert Greard, Maison d'Arrêt de Rambouillet, (S.O.), France.
Julien Grandjean, Maison d'Arrêt de Rambouillet, (S.O.), France.

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Michel Terray, Prison du Cambout, Metz (Moselle), France.
Monsieur Cherau, Fort du Hâ, Bordeaux (Gironde), France.
Serge Magnien, Cte.21.177, CNO, Cellule 27, Prison de Fresnes (Seine), France.
René Val, Prison de Fresnes (Seine), France.
Claude Voisin, Prison de Tulle, Corrèze, France.
Jean Vendart, Prison de Ney, Toul (M. et M.), France.
René Boyer, Prison d'Amiens (Somme), France.
Etienne Boulanger, Camp d'Ecrouves, Toul (M. et M.), France.
Jacques Alexandre, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Jean Dauvergne, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Pierre Michau, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Edgar Nehou, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Francis Renda, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.



From the Peace Pledge Union's "Prisoners for Peace Day" leaflet, obtainable from 6 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1. "Are you using your own freedom to work against insane war policies," it asks.

Gilbert Bleiveis, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Jean-Marie Sanson, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Francois Michel, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Michel Ré, Camp de Casabianda, par Algérie, Corsica.
Henri Sikora, 6 rue de la Ferme, St. Denis (Seine), France.
Jean-Paul Hoeberlé, 12 rue de Bretagne, Mulhouse (H.R.), France.
Georges Personnaz, Moirans (Isère), France.
Yves Lorenzini, Chemin de galas, Billières (Bss. Pyrenees), France.
Pierre Lorenzini, Chemin de galas, Billières (Bss. Pyrenees), France.

Claude Neveu, 6 rue de Lys, Pont de Nieppe (Nord), France.
Lucien Latini, Bt. HLM rue Commandant Braine, Cantelonne-Villerupt, France.
Antone Orenge, 6 route de Castelan, Menton (A.M.), France.
Alban Liechti, 29 rue Rousselet, Paris 7e, France.
Charles Phul, 52 Avenue du Docteur, Jean-Saintes (C.M.), France.
Christian Berleux, 23 rue de la Renaissance, Soissons (Aisne), France.
Jean Filon, 27 Avenue de la Concorde, Sevrans (S.O.), France.
André Vidal, 101 rue Douaumont, Mericourt, Pas de Calais, France.
Guido Milliani, Mancioulles, (M. et M.), France.
Jean Dysma, 8 rue Thiers, Avion (Pas de Calais), France.
Benjamin Colard, Centre Penitencier d'Alger, 2 rue Volland, Algerie.
Guy Pons, Centre Penitencier d'Alger, 2 rue Volland, Algerie.
René Perez, Centre Penitencier d'Alger, 2 rue Volland, Algerie.
Georges Termignon, Centre Penitencier d'Alger, 2 rue Volland, Algerie.
Roland Yvard, Centre Penitencier d'Alger, 2 rue Volland, Algerie.
Maxime Mignerat, Centre Penitenciaire de l'Armée Alger, Algerie.

HOLLAND

Gerrit Buurman, Apeldoorn, Mariastraat 80, Holland.
Jan Kaat, Zaandijk, Karl Marxstraat 8, Holland.
Robert Brons, Amstelveen, van Ijsselsteinlaan 30, Holland.
Tinus Molthoop, Nieuwe Pekela, Onstwedderweg 28, Holland.

Two addresses of alternative service camps to which collective greetings may be sent are as follows:

Ruud van den Akker, Dienstweigeraarskamp Vledder, Holland.
Tristan Koomen, Rijks Psychiatrische Inrichtingen, Eindhoven, Holland.

ITALY

Rocco d'Angelo, Carcere Militare di Gaeta, Castello Angioino, Gaeta, Italy.
Nello di Stefano, Carcere Militare, Peschiera sul Garda, Italy.
Alberto Cortini, Presso Italina Cortini, Via S.Agelli 6, Ronco, Forli, Italy.
Giacomo Timoncini, Via G.C.Ceccarelli 30, Caiossi (Forli), Italy.
Giuseppe Timoncini, Via G.C.Ceccarelli 30, Caiossi (Forli), Italy.
Stefano Alemanno, Via Generale Penna 4, Orti-Alessandria, Italy.

Al. Haworth, Federal Correctional Inst., Sandstone, Minnesota, U.S.A.
Hubert Dextine Sprinkle, 620B, Forest Street, Greensboro, N.C., U.S.A.
Levi L. Hershberger, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
David W. Miller, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Daniel N. Swartzentruber, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Eli J. Miller, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Benjamin C. Yoder, Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

*Omaha Action rocket base demonstrators

PRISONERS FOR PEACE DAY

December 1

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The Soviet Union in Transition—I

An unofficial delegation of ten American unionists, of which I was one, recently spent three weeks in the Soviet Union. All of us saw the same factories, interviewed the same people, walked the same streets, visited the same museums—but came away with a variety of opinions.

At the end of our stay we read a five-page statement to a leader of the International Affairs department of the Soviet Trade Unions in which nine of us (the tenth refused to concur) presented a common front. On the positive side we listed a general relaxation in Soviet politics, a more meaningful rôle for the trade unions, and a genuine desire of the Soviet people for peace—not only because of their experiences in World War II but because they tied the necessity of peace to a higher living standard and more consumer goods.

No civil liberties

On the negative side we spoke of the lack of civil liberties and the inability of Soviet citizens to organise dissent. We concluded with the fervent hope that exchange of people and unionists at all levels would help the process of liberalisation further.

But despite our near-unanimity in this statement, the ten union officials—all of them from AFL-CIO affiliates—were sharply divided. At one pole was a textile union leader who felt that the lack of a multi-party system in Russia was a fatal obstacle to future progress. As a result, every improvement he saw was relegated to irrelevance because he could not conceive of this society taking a turn towards freedom.

At the opposite pole were one or two unionists who could see little wrong. They were not Communists, or even fellow-travellers. But they were so impressed by the advances in Soviet life—particularly in housing—that all the weaknesses of the society were blithely disregarded.

It seems that the ten of us came away with eleven different reactions. The reason for this perhaps is that there is little opportunity

By Sidney Lens

to get a rounded view by speaking to the “aginers”—as one might do in a democratic country. All the people you speak to are of a single mind, expressing a single slant—with only very few exceptions. What is more, there are thousands of facts that simply are not known: the rate of crime or alcoholism, for instance, and innumerable others that are given in shoddy statistics, such as most of the economic facts of life. Insight and interpretation therefore become at least as important as what one sees or hears.

For example, in the resort city of Sochi we were immensely impressed by the excellent facilities for workers on holidays. In many respects they are as good as what we Americans enjoy in our middle-class playground of Miami. Interviews with individuals on the beach indicated that in fact most of those present were workers and that the professional bureaucracy constituted only a small portion. So far then so good.

Health reasons

But on further inquiry it develops that there are 15,000 beds in Sochi and a total of 500,000 throughout the nation. Since workers receive annual vacations of 28 days that would mean a turnover of 13 times a year—or a maximum of 6,000,000 unionists who can be accommodated, of a total of 59,000,000. If you make allowance for the fact that some of these rest homes are closed in the winter the number is even lower.

The Russians who accompanied us insisted that Sochi showed how much better Soviet workers are treated than American. But this begs the question. American workers have enormous private facilities to utilise for their holidays—motels, camps, hotels and the like; the proletarians of Russia have very few such places to go to. The prize of a low-cost trip to Sochi goes primarily to the “good producers.” But what of the rest of the working class? You

make your estimate of Soviet vacation facilities therefore either on the basis of Sochi—or conversely on the lack of sufficient Sochis to accommodate nine-tenths of the Soviet workers. It is all a matter of interpretation.

There is a different sense of values amongst the Soviet Communists that makes the problem even more difficult. At the Lenin Museum in Moscow I saw a documentary movie of Lenin's life. In one of the scenes Lenin was standing next to a man whose head had been blotted out—Trotsky. I asked our Communist host why Trotsky's picture was obliterated from history. The answer indicated the value gulf between us. “But, Sid,” he said, “how could we show his picture? He was a traitor.”

I confronted the same man with the incident relating to Lenin's so-called will in 1923. Lenin, it will be recalled, wrote a letter to the Bolshevik central committee criticising both Trotsky and Stalin, but urging that Stalin be removed from office. When Lenin's wife, Krupskaya, demanded to know whether the letter was published in the Party press she was presented with a copy of—I believe—*Pravda* with the “will” in print.

Stalin v Trotsky

But the bureaucrats had printed only this one single copy to be shown to the “old man”; the rest of the population did not see it. My host defended this bit of deception as “correct.” For him the decision of the central committee was gospel, “Lenin was only one man,” he said. “His wishes must be subordinated to that of the central committee.”

It is this type of thinking that creates much of the gulf between humanistic Socialists and Communists—and makes it so hard to evaluate what one sees in the Soviet Union.

Yet, the further I moved away from the Soviet borders, the more obvious it came to me that history was riding on the Russian shoulder. The changes (which I will list next week) are already considerable, and they will grow larger and better. Above all there is a sense of destiny in the Soviet Union, something which my host pointed out—correctly—does not exist in the West.

CONSCIENCE MUST BE APPEASED

—Guardian's defence man

A VERY frank description of a “disarmament” moves in recent years was given last week by Leonard Beaton, Defence Correspondent of The Guardian.

Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev have all given ample evidence that somewhere beyond the daily propaganda exercises (which they all must do) they really believe in agreements which can make the world safer. Yet behind them there is no sign of serious official backing.

Senators Humphrey and Kennedy made it clear enough in the last year (if the embarrassment of the Coolidge Committee had not already shown it) how very little thought was going on in the United States Administration.

A few clever men in Britain and France have produced some basic plans in the last six years, but they do not go far beyond generalities. The Russians have produced almost no evidence of serious planning and their proposals have been the most blatantly propagandist.

But it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that neither side has put forward proposals over the years with any serious hope of an agreement.

Many serious officials and some statesmen have genuinely feared agreement. Disarmament conferences have been a tribute to their respect for world public opinion and the peaceful conscience of mankind. It has to be appeased: and though the Russians have sometimes ignored the rules, there has been a general understanding that both sides will reject the other side's proposals.

Such comfortable Western ideas as open skies and the cut-off in nuclear production for weapons (when we had effectively open skies anyway and a great superiority in existing stocks of fissile material), or Russian proposals for the abolition of foreign bases and the end of press criticism (“hostile propaganda”), were certain to be rejected.

This game has gone on for a long time and no doubt will continue. . .

Leonard Beaton then went on to argue that “hope of a fresh start

society taking a turn towards freedom.

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To be continued

World tension

FIFTY Labour members, led by Mr. Ellis Smith, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mr. Creech Jones, have signed a motion of support for the proposals to reduce world tension put forward at the United Nations by the Governments of the Republic of Ireland and of Canada, reports the *Guardian*.

The motion welcomes these proposals “with particular reference to the need to prevent a wider dissemination of nuclear bombs and to the establishment of peace zones throughout the world, an increase in the membership of the Security Council, an increase in the members of the Disarmament Committee with a neutral chairman, and the appointment of a non-nuclear powers group to assist in solving the problems of disarmament.”

The signatories call on the Government to consult all Commonwealth countries, and the co-sponsors of the Government of Ireland’s resolution, so as to reach agreement for urgent action within the United Nations.

Gandhi on civil disobedience

They can only take up civil disobedience who believe in willing obedience even to irksome laws imposed by the state so long as they do not hurt their conscience or religion, and are prepared equally willingly to suffer the penalty of civil disobedience. Disobedience to be civil has to be absolutely non-violent, the underlying principle being the winning over of the opponent by suffering, i.e., love.—M. K. Gandhi in Young India, November 3, 1921.

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Leonard Beaton then went on to argue that “hope of a fresh start has emerged.”

The frankness of the above paragraphs is the more striking because the writer and his newspaper have both been protagonists of orthodox views and constant critics of the unilateralists.

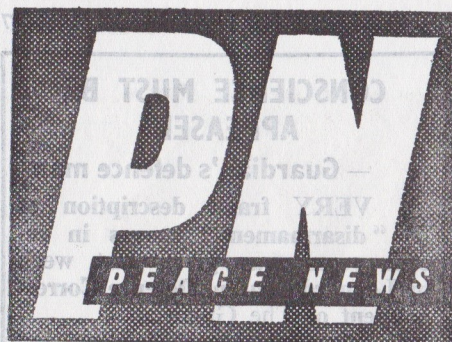
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What is a “correct” decision in the Soviet Union? When Lenin (seen above reading Pravda) criticised Trotsky and Stalin, a special single copy of the newspaper was printed for him containing his strictures. Bureaucratic deception? “No, quite correct,” said Sidney Lens’ host.



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FIVE MORE JOIN TAX REFUSERS

GEORGE MELLY, the well-known jazz singer, was among thirteen people who poster paraded in Whitehall, London, last Saturday urging "No Taxes for H-bombs!" "Refuse Rocket Money!" and "No Tax for War—Except War on Want!" in a demonstration organised by the Committee Against Tax for Nuclear Arms.

Following the announcement last week that 14 people had declared that they would refuse to pay taxes for nuclear war, another five signatories have come forward. They include Maurice Hussey, of Berks.; Walter Spradbery, of Buckhurst Hill, Essex; Colin Bell, of Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea; Eric Walker, of Corbyn St., Hornsey; and David Phethean, of Allyn Rd., Dulwich.

A further seven people have written to their local tax authority asking to be transferred to Schedule D (self-employed) in order to be able to refuse tax.

Freda Hudson, a Guildford social worker, and Winifred Marsh and others are to call upon the Finance Officer of the Surrey County Council on Thursday, December 29, to ask him to withhold taxes for nuclear war on behalf of Council employees. Deputations are also being organised to go to Kent, London and Middlesex County Councils.

Meanwhile the parallel campaign for refusing to pay rates for Civil Defence, organised by the Nuclear Disarmament Rates Committee, gained further support this week as two more people pledged themselves to refuse part of their next rate demand. They are Mrs. Esme Strachey, of Midhurst, Essex, and Mr. John Marshall, of Burcombe, Salisbury, Wilts.

POLARIS BASE ON HOLY LOCH

'We work unceasingly for its withdrawal' —GLASGOW MARCHERS

MORE than 100,000 sympathetic bystanders watched a mile-long procession in Glasgow on November 19 protest against the setting up of an American Polaris submarine base in the Holy Loch.

Addressing the final rally, Mr. Emrys Hughes, MP, said that the Scottish resentment should be conveyed to the US President-elect, Mr. Kennedy, and to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan.

"Here is an opportunity," he said, "for a great world statesman to initiate a new foreign policy which will end the nightmare that hangs over the world."

A resolution against the setting up of the base was moved by the Rev. Clifford Macquire, Trinity Congregational Church, Glasgow, who was for 11 years until 1957

general secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It reads:

"This gathering of Scottish citizens protests in the strongest terms at the granting of facilities to the US Government for the establishing of a Polaris submarine base in the Holy Loch. We demand that these facilities should be withdrawn and we pledge ourselves to work unceasingly until this has been done."

The Rev. James Currie, St. James' (Pollok), who also addressed the meeting, said: "I... want every Christian to know

that we are protesting not only against the Holy Loch base but against all those who are preparing for war when they should be preparing for peace."

About 2,000 people had marched from Sauchiehall Street to the City Chambers in George Square in the protest demonstration. In George Square their numbers multiplied to over 5,000, completely blocking traffic in North Hanover Street while they listened to speeches.

A contingent of 30 from Tyneside travelled overnight in a special bus. They represented branches of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Newcastle, Gateshead, Darlington, Whitley Bay and South Shields.

A protest demonstration was also held in London in Trafalgar Square demanding the closing of U.S. bases in Britain.

London Co-op Party stays unilateralist

The London Co-operative Party at its conference last weekend called for unilateral nuclear disarmament and the admission of China to UN;

Demanding an independent British foreign policy and the withdrawal from alliances based on nuclear strategy;

Unanimously demanded recognition of the Algerian Provisional Government; called attention to the use of NATO arms in North Africa; urged an embargo on arms going to South Africa.

TEACHERS AND MASS MEDIA

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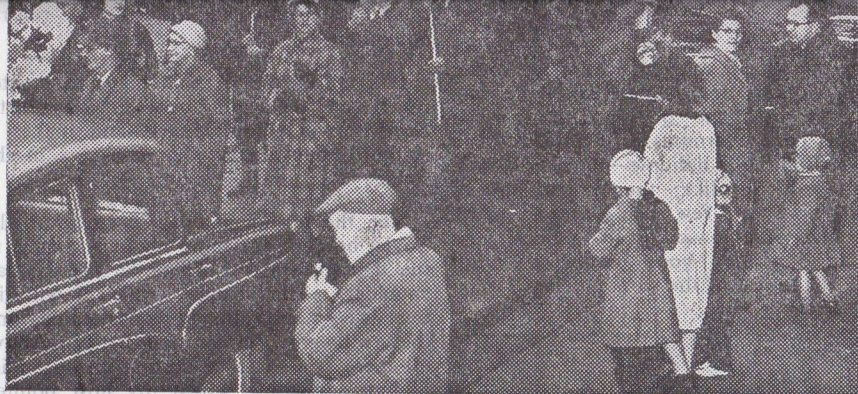
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While "Animated Genesis" would seem to be a film which required an audience with some knowledge of the world of science, the film which followed, "Under This Same Sky," was brutally clear in its revelation of man's inhumanity to man.

A Polish film, it showed material from Polish and Nazi archives recording the extermination of the Jewish population of Warsaw, walled in their ghetto (itself a product of Poland's own tradition of anti-semitism and of the Jewish difficulty in integration).

For added measure the film went on to show the Warsaw uprising and the final martyrdom of the city by the Nazis. The film, however, made no reference to Stalin's army having held back aid until all Polish national resistance had been crushed.

Three films which showed in different ways the determination of pacifists to stem the tide of war preparations and tackle the

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"To Save a Child" showed what was being done (and how much more needs to be done) to help the refugees from the Algerian war and left one praying, as one watched the final film "Come Back Africa," that the tragic consequences of open conflict would not be repeated in South Africa.

It was a grim programme, but not unrelieved. The element of farce was brilliantly (though unintentionally) provided by a British Government film "Battle in Space" with General Sir Brian Horrocks as the funny man.

Intended to reassure the public that the generals have everything under control, the film produced ripples of laughter as Sir Brian unwittingly revealed the unreal world of "military preparedness."

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Will speak at

CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, at 7.30 p.m. on

MONDAY, NOV. 28

on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of

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think, reflection on the nature of the training for war and being trained to kill were inconsistent with the life and teaching of Jesus Christ, and to the point where he "could not do much else than refuse to serve."

Appearing as witness on behalf of Guardsman Whiteley, the secretary of the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends (Quakers), Eric Tucker, compared Whiteley's change of conviction—which appeared not to be attributable to any outside influence—in a mild degree to the conversion of St. Paul. It was only after he had been arrested for his refusal to obey orders that he had written to a friend in Warrington asking him to break the news to his parents. This friend had asked the Friends Peace Committee to make enquiries and help this young man.

Eric Tucker had been allowed to see

CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID

THE African Women's Anti-pass Committee in South Africa issued a memorandum recently to the Native Commissioner in Durban on the extension of passes to women as from December 1.

The memorandum stated:

1. We fear that the lot of our husbands, fathers and sons will be ours also.
2. We fear to be arrested and gaoled because we cannot produce the pass book on demand.
3. We fear to be torn away from our families because of the pass.
4. We fear to be taken to work colonies because of the pass.
5. We fear to be manhandled and humiliated by the police and pass officers because of the pass.
6. Being the weaker sex we have grave fears that advantage will be taken of our position under the cloak of demanding the pass from us.

The Anti-pass Committee called upon the Native Commissioners of Durban to call a conference of all races in order to obtain a mandate for preventing the extension of the hated pass system to women. The Committee announced its intention of campaigning among all races in Durban for an end to the entire pass system.

Dag to visit South Africa

UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld announced recently that he hoped to be able to visit the Union of South Africa in January, in accordance with the mandate given him by the Security Council last April, when it requested him to consult with the Union Government regarding its racial policies.

Four earlier plans for him to visit South Africa have had to be cancelled because of the Congo crisis.

John Whiteley was released from prison and discharged from the forces.

HOMAGE to TOLSTOY



Leo Tolstoy, the Russian writer, war resister and libertarian, died 50 years ago this month. Tonight (Friday) four people who knew him will give their reminiscences on the BBC's Third Programme. The speakers will include his daughter, Miss Alexandra Tolstoy. Tolstoy died on November 20, 1910, by Russia's new style calendar (November 7, old style).

President Eisenhower hailed this "mission" as "a new technique in deterring war"; he declared that 45 of these ships roving about and hidden under the seas would "make suicidal any attempt by an aggressor to attack the free world by surprise." So this is what the mission of good will means! It means sinister ships lurking beneath the waves, equipped with every means of causing racial suicide, and navigated by men who think of these weapons as means by which good will can be engendered.

It may be true that an aggressor might be temporarily deterred, but probably only until he has got the same weapons himself, or something worse; an aggressor is someone who is disposed to be aggressive and to pick a quarrel, and the means of recognising such a person would, undoubtedly, be the weapons which he carried. The so-called "free world" has equipped itself with these weapons and expects others to look upon it as a gesture of good will. If Russia had launched such a "mission," accompanied by exactly the same words, there can be no doubt whatever that the Western world would have burst into accusations of hypocrisy and aggression.

★

The answer to the problems that confront Governments today will never be found in the sinister gloom of the bomb-laden bowels of this monstrous ship. To suggest that such preparation for mass slaughter could possibly be a preparation for good will is not only to debase forever the coinage of the words, but to blaspheme against good itself.

Clearly there is no answer to the present race in dreadful engines of total destruction other than a complete change of heart and policy; a change, in fact, from threats to reconciliation. If good will was represented, not by weapons of war, but by some means recognisable as conciliatory there would then be some hope that differences would be settled and difficulties overcome.

It is only possible to engender good will by the use of good will, in exactly the same way as fear and aggression are engendered by fear and aggression. The fear of a nuclear war is a genuine one, and particularly, it is to be assumed, among those statesmen who have the best reason for knowing the extent of the consequences, yet, in spite of that fear, which clearly holds back belligerent leaders from the ultimate declaration of war, the inability to discard the age-old habit of relying upon a show of strength, upon calling up the big battalions, and upon appealing to patriotism still persists.

It is nearing the season that has adopted the word "Goodwill" as its own, and in that field also it is apparent how much the word is debased. The Church that is willing for its prelates to bless the hideous instruments of retaliation and death is far removed from the New Testament conception of "on earth peace, good will toward men."

Never was a new approach more desperately needed, and if the Christian Church will not, or cannot give it, then the pacifist movement must give the lead. War is vicious, immoral and outmoded; when it is renounced and abandoned new ways to peace will be found, and good will prevail.

FIVE MORE JOIN TAX REFUSERS

GEORGE MELLY, the well-known jazz singer, was among thirteen people who poster paraded in Whitehall, London, last Saturday urging "No Taxes for H-bombs!" "Refuse Rocket Money!" and "No Tax for War—Except War on Want!" in a demonstration organised by the Committee Against Tax for Nuclear Arms.

Following the announcement last week that 14 people had declared that they would refuse to pay taxes for nuclear war, another five signatories have come forward. They include Mauricle Hussey, of Berks.; Walter Spradbery, of Buckhurst Hill, Essex; Colin Bell, of Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea; Eric Walker, of Corbyn St., Hornsey; and David Phethean, of Alleyn Rd., Dulwich.

A further seven people have written to their local tax authority asking to be transferred to Schedule D (self-employed) in order to be able to refuse tax.

Freda Hudson, a Guildford social worker, and Winifred Marsh and others are to call upon the Finance Officer of the Surrey County Council on Thursday, December 29, to ask him to withhold taxes for nuclear war on behalf of Council employees. Deputations are also being organised to go to Kent, London and Middlesex County Councils.

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Hughes, MP, said that the Scottish resentment should be conveyed to the US President-elect, Mr. Kennedy, and to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan.

"Here is an opportunity," he said, "for a great world statesman to initiate a new foreign policy which will end the nightmare that hangs over the world."

A resolution against the setting up of the base was moved by the Rev. Clifford Macquire, Trinity Congregational Church, Glasgow, who was for 11 years until 1957

Reconciliation. It reads:

"This gathering of Scottish citizens protests in the strongest terms at the granting of facilities to the US Government for the establishing of a Polaris submarine base in the Holy Loch. We demand that these facilities should be withdrawn and we pledge ourselves to work unceasingly until this has been done."

The Rev. James Currie, St. James' (Pollok), who also addressed the meeting, said: "I... want every Christian to know



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Sauchiehall Street to the City Chambers in George Square in the protest demonstration. In George Square their numbers multiplied to over 5,000, completely blocking traffic in North Hanover Street while they listened to speeches.

A contingent of 30 from Tyneside travelled overnight in a special bus. They represented branches of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Newcastle, Gateshead, Darlington, Whitley Bay and South Shields.

A protest demonstration was also held in London in Trafalgar Square demanding the closing of U.S. bases in Britain.

London Co-op Party stays unilateralist

The London Co-operative Party at its conference last weekend called for unilateral nuclear disarmament and the admission of China to UN;

Demanding an independent British foreign policy and the withdrawal from alliances based on nuclear strategy;

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